Independent claim (one and only) of Japanese Kokai 10-137246

Title: Organism tissue recovery tool.

Organism tissue recovery tool characterized as being outfitted with a tube-shaped insertion part capable of being inserted through the forceps channel of an endoscope; multiple suction holes provided in the aforementioned insertion part; a suction means whereby suction force acts on the aforementioned suction holes such that the suction holes are set in a suction operation state whereby the organic tissue can be adsorbed; and a means whereby when the aforementioned suction means sucks, only one among the opened suction ports is in a suction operation state.

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ORGANISMIC TISSUE RECOVERY TOOL

Patent Number:

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Requested Patent: JP10137246

Application

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IPC Classification: A61B10/00; A61B17/22

EC Classification: Equivalents:

Abstract

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To surely suck and recover plural excised organismic tissues by providing plural suction ports on a tubular insertion part insertable to the forceps channel of an endoscope and turning only one of the opened suction ports to a suction operation state at the time of suction by a suction means. SOLUTION: After abutting a suction hole 7a at a very tip on the excised tissue, the opening part 6 of a communication pipe 10 is positioned on the hand side of the suction hole 7a, air is supplied to a balloon 12 and it is expanded inside a tip recovery part 5. In this state, the inside of a rigid part 4a is made a negative pressure through a suction cock and the communication pipe 10 by the suction means, the negative pressure is made to act on the suction hole 7a on a tip side from the balloon 12 and the excised tissue is sucked. Thereafter, in the state of expanding the balloon 12 and in the state of abutting the suction hole 7b on the excised tissue, the suction cock is moved to the hand side, the opening part 6 and the balloon 12 are positioned on the hand side of the suction hole 7b and the excised tissue is sucked by the suction hole 7b.

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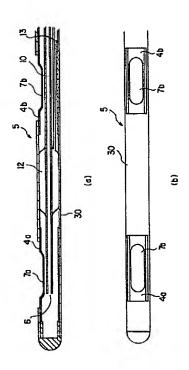
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(54) 【発明の名称】 生体組織回収具

(57)【要約】

【課題】切除した複数の生体組織を確実に吸着させて回収することができる生体組織回収具の提供を目的としている。

【解決手段】本発明の生体組織回収具は、内視鏡の鉗子チャンネルに挿通可能な管状の挿入部5と、挿入部5に設けられた複数の吸引口7a,7b…と、吸引口に吸引力を作用させて、吸引口を生体組織が吸着可能な吸引作動状態に設定する吸引手段10と、吸引手段10による吸引時に、開口する吸引口のうちの1つのみを吸引作動状態とする手段12とを具備している。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 内視鏡の鉗子チャンネルに挿通可能な管 状の挿入部と、

前記挿入部に設けられた複数の吸引口と、

前記吸引口に吸引力を作用させて、吸引口を生体組織が 吸着可能な吸引作動状態に設定する吸引手段と、

前記吸引手段による吸引時に、開口する吸引口のうちの 1つのみを吸引作動状態とする手段と、

を具備することを特徴とする生体組織回収具。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、経内視鏡的に切除 した複数の組織標本(生体組織)を回収するための生体 組織回収具に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、経内視鏡的に体腔内のポリープや 粘膜を切除する手技が広く行なわれている。この切除し たポリープや粘膜は、病理診断を必要とするために必ず 回収される。比較的小さい切除標本(切除組織)は、内 視鏡の鉗子チャンネルを通して吸引による回収が可能で 20 あるが、比較的大きく鉗子チャンネルを通過できない切 除標本は、従来、一回の切除が終了した時点で、吸引に より内視鏡の先端部に吸着させて内視鏡とともに体外に 抜去していた。したがって、切除標本が大きく且つ多数 存在する場合には、一回の切除終了毎に内視鏡を抜去し て再び挿入する必要があり、処置時間の延長や術者の疲 労の増大等が問題となっていた。

【0003】以上の問題を解決するために、複数個の切 除標本を一度に回収可能な回収具が国際特許WO88/ 00481号公報に開示されている。この回収具100 30 は、図7に示すように、その先端に複数の吸引孔102 …が設けられており、手元側の吸引手段による吸引通路 104を通じた吸引作用によって各吸引孔102…に切 除標本を吸着させるものである。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、国際特 許WO88/00481号公報に開示された回収具10 0は、複数の吸引孔102…の全てが1つの吸引通路1 04に接続され、吸引通路104を通じた吸引力を全て の吸引孔102…に作用させて各吸引孔102…に対す る切除組織の吸着を行なうようになっている。すなわ ち、吸引孔102…の全てが吸引作動状態となってい る。したがって、吸引通路104内に陰圧を作用させて 各々の吸引孔7に一つずつ切除組織を吸着させる組織回 収時において、全ての吸引孔に切除組織が吸着されてい る場合には十分な吸着力が得られるが、開放した吸引孔 7が存在する場合には切除組織を確実に吸着させること が困難であった。

【0005】本発明は上記事情に着目してなされたもの

組織を確実に吸着させて回収することができる生体組織 回収具を提供することにある。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決するため に、本発明の生体組織回収具は、内視鏡の鉗子チャンネ ルに挿通可能な管状の挿入部と、前記挿入部に設けられ た複数の吸引口と、前記吸引口に吸引力を作用させて、 吸引口を生体組織が吸着可能な吸引作動状態に設定する 吸引手段と、前記吸引手段による吸引時に、開口する吸 10 引口のうちの1つのみを吸引作動状態とする手段とを具 備している。

[0007]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、図面を参照しながら本発明 の実施形態について説明する。図1および図2は本発明 の第1の実施形態を示している。図1に示すように、本 実施形態の生体組織回収具1は、内視鏡の鉗子チャンネ ルに挿通可能な細長い挿入部2と、挿入部2の手元側に 設けられた操作部3とから構成されている。挿入部2 は、先端側に位置する先端回収部5と、手元側に位置す るシース部16とからなる。この場合、シース部16 は、ステンレス鋼線を密巻きして成るコイル等から形成 されており、高い捻り剛性を有し、先端回収部5と操作 部3との間での回転トルクの伝達が可能である。

【0008】図2に示すように、先端回収部5は、可撓 性を有するポリテトラフルオロエチレンや、テトラフル オロエチレンとヘキサフルオロプロピレンとの共重合体 や、ポリエチレン等によって形成されたチューブ30か らなり、チューブ30の内部には複数の硬質部4a,4 b…が固着されている。これらの硬質部4a, 4b… は、ステンレス鋼によって円筒状に形成され、その外周 面に吸引孔7a,7b…を有している。吸引孔7a,7 b…は先端回収部5に形成された開口を通じて外部に露 出している。また、吸引孔7a,7b…はこれら全てが ほぼ同じ方向で開口しており、互いに隣接する吸引孔7 a, 7b…同士の間隔はそれぞれに吸着された切除組織 (切除標本)が互いに干渉しない距離に設定されてい る。すなわち、各吸引孔7a,7b…に吸着された切除 組織同士が互いに干渉しないように、硬質部4a,4b …が互いに所定の間隔をあけてチューブ30の長手方向 に沿って設けられている。例えば、最大で直径20mm の切除組織を吸着する場合には、吸引孔7a,7b…同 士の間隔を20mm以上に設定する必要がある。

【0009】挿入部2の内孔(したがって、チューブ3 0の内孔)には、先端に開口部6を有する連通パイプ1 0が、挿入部2の軸方向に沿って移動可能に挿通配置さ れている。連通パイプ10の先端近傍にはバルーン12 が固着され、バルーン12の手元側は供給管路13を通 じて供給源14に接続されている。

【0010】連通パイプ10は、ステンレス鋼あるいは であり、その目的とするところは、切除した複数の生体 50 超弾性合金によって形成され、その内径が0.3~0.

5mm、外径が0.5~0.7mmに設定されている。 また、連通パイプ10は、内視鏡挿入部の湾曲動作に追 従できる程度の可撓性を有している。なお、連通パイプ 10の手元側は、操作部3に設けられ且つ操作部3の軸 方向に沿って進退自在な吸引コック11に気密的に接続 されている。また、吸引コック11には吸引手段15が 接続されている。

【0011】次に、上記構成の生体組織回収具1を用い て切除組織を回収する場合について説明する。まず、内 視鏡の鉗子チャンネルを通じて挿入部2を体腔内に挿入 10 の全てが気密物質8によって占められている必要はな して目的部位へと誘導する。挿入部2が目的部位に到達 したら、操作部3を捻ることによりシース部16を介し て先端回収部15を回転追従させ、最先端に位置する吸 引孔7 aを切除組織に当接させる。その後、連通パイプ 10の開口部6を吸引孔7aの手元側に位置させ、バル ーン12に供給源14から供給管路13を通じて空気を 供給してバルーン12を先端回収部5の内部で拡張させ

【0012】この状態で、今度は、吸引手段15によ り、吸引コック11と連通パイプ10とを通じて、硬質 20 部4aの内部を陰圧にする。この陰圧は、拡張されたバ ルーン12によってバルーン12よりも先端側の吸引孔 7aのみに作用する。したがって、十分な吸着力で吸引 孔7aに切除組織が吸着される。

【0013】切除組織を吸引孔7aに吸着したら、今度 は、吸引孔7bを次の切除組織に当接させながら、吸引 コック11を手元側に移動させて、吸引孔76の手元側 に開口部6とバルーン12とを位置させる。このよう に、吸引孔7bを切除組織に当接させた状態で連通パイ プ10を操作するのは、バルーン12を拡張したままの 30 状態で移動させてもバルーン12が吸引孔7bを通過す る際に吸引孔7bが開放されていると吸引孔7aに対す る切除組織の吸着力が損なわれてしまうためである。し たがって、バルーン12を拡張した状態で且つ吸引孔7 bを切除組織に当接させた状態で、吸引コック11を手 元側に移動させて、吸引孔76の手元側に開口部6とバ ルーン12とを位置させるようにする。このような動作 により、切除組織を十分な吸着力で吸引孔7 a に吸着さ せた状態で、吸引孔76に切除組織を十分な吸着力で吸 着させることができる。

【0014】以上の操作を必要個数の切除組織が吸着さ れるまで繰り返したら、内視鏡とともに生体組織回収具 1を体腔内から抜去し、複数の切除組織を回収する。し たがって、本実施形態の生体組織回収具1によれば、先 端側の吸引孔に陰圧を作用させる際、手元側の吸引孔を **通じた空気流入がバルーン12によって防止されるた** め、切除組織の吸着力が大きく、切除組織を脱落させる ことなく複数の切除組織を確実に回収することができ

を示している。なお、第1の実施形態と同一の部分につ いては同一符号を付してその説明を省略する。図4の (a) に示すように、本実施形態の生体組織回収具1a は、バルーン12の代わりに、可撓性を有する気密物質 8が硬質部4a, 4b…間にそれぞれ設けられている。 したがって、図3に示すように、操作部3には空気供給 源14が設けられていない。なお、気密物質8は隣接す る吸引孔7a,7b…間にそれぞれ配置されてあれば良 く、硬質部4a,4b…間におけるチューブ30内空間

【0016】気密物質8は、シリコンゴムや、ウレタン ゴムや、フッ素ゴム等の弾性材料によって形成されてい る。また、気密物質8の軸中心には、連通パイプ10を 挿通可能な針孔9が設けられている。この針孔9は、連 通パイプ10が挿通されていない状態では、密封されて 気密物質8の前後の気密を保持している。また、針孔9 は、連通パイプ10が挿通されると、気密物質8の弾性 変形によって拡径して、その内面が連通パイプ10に密 着し、気密物質8の前後の気密を保持し続ける。

【0017】次に、上記構成の生体組織回収具1aを用 いて切除組織を回収する場合について説明する。まず、 生体組織回収具1aは、図4の(a)に示すように、全 ての気密物質8の針孔9に連通パイプ10が挿通された 状態で使用される。この状態で、第1の実施形態と同様 の操作により、吸引孔7aを切除組織に当接させて、吸 引手段15により硬質部4aの内部を陰圧とし、切除組 織を吸引孔7aに吸着させる。

【0018】その後、この状態を保持しながら、吸引コ ック11を手元側に移動させて、連通パイプ10を最先 端の気密物質8の針孔9から抜去し、先端から2番目に 位置する硬質部4b内に開口部6を位置させる。この場 合、気密物質8は、図4の(b)に示したように、連通 パイプ10が針孔9から抜去される過程で、その弾性復 元力により針孔9を閉塞する。したがって、最先端の硬 質部4 a内の陰圧は保持され、吸引孔7 aに対する切除 組織の吸着状態は保持される。

【0019】次に、2番目に位置する吸引孔7bを次の 切除組織に当接させ、同様にして吸着させる。そして、 必要個数の切除組織が吸着されるまで上記操作を繰り返 したら、内視鏡とともに生体組織回収具1 a を体腔内か ら抜去し、複数の切除組織を回収する。

【0020】以上説明したように、本実施形態の生体組 織回収具1 aによれば、先端側の吸引孔に陰圧を作用さ せる際、手元側の吸引孔を通じた空気流入が気密物質8 によって防止されるため、切除組織の吸着力が大きく、 切除組織を脱落させることなく複数の切除組織を確実に 回収することができる。また、気密物質8…によって各 硬質部4a, 4b…内の気密を個別に保持することがで 【0015】図3および図4は本発明の第2の実施形態 50 きるため、複数の吸引孔7a,7b…に対し選択的な吸 引が行なえ、切除組織を吸引孔7a,7b…に当接させた状態で連通パイプ10を操作する必要がなく、連通パイプ10を事前に操作してから切除組織に対する吸引孔7a,7b…の当接が行なえる。したがって、操作が簡便となる。

【0021】図5は本発明の第3の実施形態を示している。本実施形態の生体組織回収具は、第2の実施形態における吸引孔7a,7b…の開口方向を互いに異ならせた点に特徴があり、その他の構成は第2の実施形態と同一であるため、同一符号を付してその説明を省略する。【0022】図示のように、本実施形態の生体組織回収具では、互いに隣接する吸引孔7a,7b…同士がチューブ30(硬質部4a,4b…)の周方向に180°の角度差を持って交互に位置している。

【0023】このような構成によれば、第2の実施形態と同様の作用効果を得ることができるとともに、隣接する吸引孔7a,7b同士が180°の角度差を持って設けられているため、互いに隣接する吸引孔7a,7b…同士の間隔を第1および第2の実施形態の1/2としても、吸着された切除組織同士が干渉することがない。し20たがって、先端回収部5の全長を第1および第2の実施形態の1/2まで短縮することが可能であり、先端回収部5の先端が内視鏡の視野から外れることがなく、吸引孔への切除組織の吸着作業が容易となる。

【0024】図6は本発明の第4の実施形態を示してい る。本実施形態の生体組織回収具は、互いに隣接する吸 引孔7a,7b…同士がチューブ30(硬質部4a,4 b…)の周方向に120°の角度差を持って螺旋状に位 置している。なお、その他の構成は第3の実施形態と同 一であるため、同一符号を付してその説明を省略する。 【0025】このような構成によれば、第2の実施形態 と同様の作用効果を得ることができるとともに、隣接す る吸引孔7a, 7b同士が120°の角度差を持って設 けられているため、互いに隣接する吸引孔7a, 7b… 同士の間隔を第1および第2の実施形態の1/3として も、吸着された切除組織同士が干渉することがない。し たがって、先端回収部5の全長を第1および第2の実施 形態の1/3まで短縮することが可能であり、先端回収 部5の先端が内視鏡の視野から外れることがなく、吸引 孔への切除組織の吸着作業が容易となる。

【0026】なお、以上説明してきた技術内容によれば、以下に示すような各種の構成が得られる。

1. 内視鏡の鉗子チャンネルに挿通可能なシース部と、前記シース部の先端側に設けられた複数の吸引孔と、前記シース部内に設けられ、軸方向に進退可能で、先端部が開口した連通手段と、前記連通手段の手元側に接続された吸引手段と、前記連通手段に固着された少なくとも1つ以上の気密物質と、から構成されることを特徴とする生体組織回収具。

【0027】2.前記気密物質が前記連通手段に固着さ 50 う縦断面図、(d)は(a)のC-C線に沿う縦断面図

れた拡張・収縮自在なバルーンにより構成されることを 特徴とする第1項に記載の生体組織回収具。

3. 内視鏡の鉗子チャンネルに挿通可能なシース部と、前記シース部の先端側に設けられた複数の吸引孔と、前記シース部の内部に固着された少なくとも1つ以上の気密物質と、前記シース部内に設けられ、前記気密物質を貫通して軸方向に進退可能で、先端が開口した連通手段と、前記連通手段の手元側に接続された吸引手段と、から構成されることを特徴とする生体組織回収具。

【0028】4. 前記気密物質が前記シース部内部に固着された複数の弾性材料により構成されることを特徴とする第3項に記載の生体組織回収具。

5. 前記吸引孔が硬性材料により形成される複数の室に 設けられていることを特徴とする第3項または第4項に 記載の生体組織回収具。

6. 前記連通手段が可撓性をもつ細長いパイプにより構成されることを特徴とする第1項ないし第5項のいずれか1項に記載の生体組織回収具。

【0029】7. 隣接した前記吸引孔同士が、円周方向 に角度差を持って設けられていることを特徴とする第1 項ないし第6項のいずれか1項に記載の生体組織回収 具.

8. 隣接した前記吸引孔が180°の角度差を持っていることを特徴とする第7項に記載の生体組織回収具。 9. 隣接した前記吸引孔が120°の角度差を持ってい

ることを特徴とする第7項に記載の生体組織回収具。 【0030】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明の生体組織回収具によれば、1つの吸引孔に陰圧を作用させる際に、他の吸引孔を通じた空気流入が防止されるため、切除組織の吸着力が大きく、切除組織を脱落させることなく複数の切除組織を確実に吸着回収することができる。【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施形態に係る生体組織回収具の全体図である。

【図2】(a)は図1の生体組織回収具の先端回収部の 側断面図、(b)は図1の生体組織回収具の先端回収部 の平面図である。

【図3】本発明の第2の実施形態に係る生体組織回収具 40 の全体図である。

【図4】(a)は図3の生体組織回収具の先端回収部の側断面図、(b)は図3の生体組織回収具の先端回収部の使用状態を示す側断面図である。

【図5】(a)は本発明の第3の実施形態に係る生体組織回収具の先端回収部の側断面図、(b)は(a)の先端回収部の平面図である。

【図6】(a)は本発明の第4の実施形態に係る生体組織回収具の先端回収部の側断面図、(b)は(a)のAーA線に沿う縦断面図、(c)は(a)のBーB線に沿う縦断面図、(d)は(a)のCーC線に沿う縦断面図

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である。

【図7】従来の生体組織回収具の要部断面図である。 【符号の説明】

1a, 1b…生体組織回収具

2…挿入部

5…先端回収部

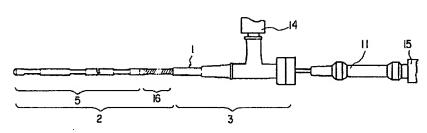
7a, 7b…吸引孔(吸引口)

8…気密物質

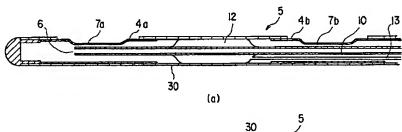
10…連通パイプ

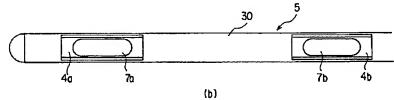
12…バルーン

【図1】

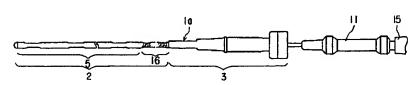


【図2】

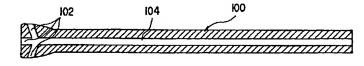


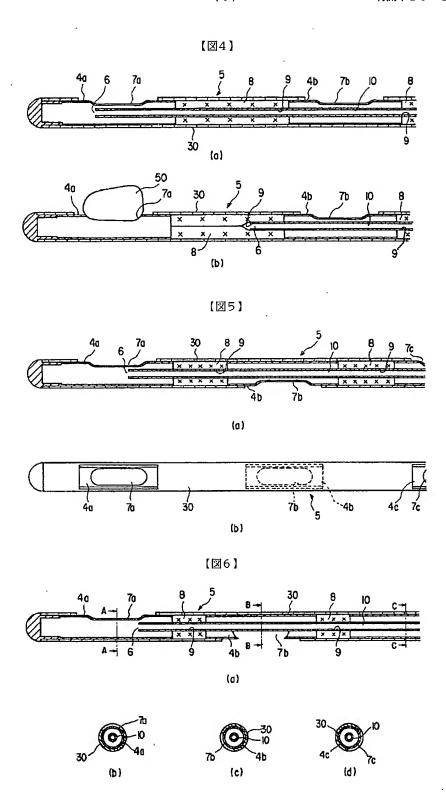


【図3】



【図7】





フロントページの続き

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Machine translation of Japanese Patent Appl. 10-137246

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The body-tissue recovery implement carry out providing the means which makes only one of suction openings which carry out opening at the time of suction by two or more suction openings prepared in the insertion section and said insertion section of the shape of tubing which can be inserted in the forceps channel of an endoscope, suction means make a suction force act on said suction opening, and set suction opening as the suction operating state which can stick to a body tissue, and said suction means a suction operating state as the description.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the body tissue recovery implement for collecting two or more preparation (body tissue) through which it passed and which was excised endoscopically.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, the technique which passes and excises the polyp and membrane in a coelome endoscopically is performed widely. Since a pathology diagnosis is needed, these polyps and membrane that were excised are surely collected. Although recovery according to suction through the forceps channel of an endoscope was possible for the comparatively small excision sample (excision organization), when one excision was completed conventionally, the excision sample which cannot pass a forceps channel comparatively greatly was made to stick to the point of an endoscope by suction, and it was carrying out extraction to the outside of the body with the endoscope. Therefore, when a large number existence was greatly recognized by the excision sample, for every one excision termination, extraction of the endoscope needed to be carried out, it needed to be inserted again, and extension of treatment time amount, increase of fatigue of a way person, etc. had become a problem. [0003] In order to solve the above problem, the recovery implement recoverable at once is indicated by the international patent WO 88/No. 00481 official report in two or more excision samples. Two or more suction hole 102 -- is prepared at that tip, and this recovery implement 100 makes an excision sample stick to each suction hole 102 -- by the suction effect which led the suction path 104 by the suction means by the side of a hand, as shown in drawing 7.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, all are connected to one suction path 104, and the recovery implement 100 indicated by the international patent WO

88/No. 00481 official report makes the suction force of two or more suction hole 102 -- which led the suction path 104 act on all suction hole 102 --, and adsorbs the excision organization to each suction hole 102 --. Namely, suction hole 102 --. All are suction operating states. Therefore, when all suction holes were adsorbed in the excision organization at the time of the organization recovery which makes negative pressure act in the suction path 104, and makes an excision organization stick to each one suction hole 7 of every, sufficient adsorption power was acquired, but when the opened suction hole 7 existed, it was difficult in making an excision organization adsorb certainly. [0005] This invention is made paying attention to the above-mentioned situation, and the place made into the purpose is to offer the body tissue recovery implement which two or more excised body tissues can be made to be able to adsorb certainly, and can be collected.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve said technical problem, the body tissue recovery implement of this invention Two or more suction openings prepared in the insertion section and said insertion section of the shape of tubing which can be inserted in the forceps channel of an endoscope, A suction force is made to act on said suction opening, and the means which makes only one of suction openings which carry out opening at the time of suction by suction means to set suction opening as the suction operating state which can stick to a body tissue, and said suction means a suction operating state is provided.

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the operation gestalt of this invention is explained, referring to a drawing. Drawing 1 and drawing 2 show the 1st operation gestalt of this invention. As shown in drawing 1, the body tissue recovery implement 1 of this operation gestalt consists of the long and slender insertion section 2 which can be inserted in the forceps channel of an endoscope, and a control unit 3 prepared in the hand side of the insertion section 2. The insertion section 2 consists of a tip stripping section 5 located in a tip side, and the sheath section 16 located in a hand side. In this case, the sheath section 16 is formed from the coil which carries out close winding of the stainless steel line, and changes, and has high twist rigidity, and transfer of the running torque between the tip stripping section 5 and a control unit 3 is possible for it. [0008] As shown in drawing 2, the tip stripping section 5 consisted of a copolymer of the polytetrafluoroethylene, tetrafluoroethylene, and hexafluoropropylene which have flexibility, and a tube 30 formed with polyethylene etc., and two or more hard section 4a and 4b- have fixed it inside the tube 30. With stainless steel, such hard section 4a and 4b-- are formed in the shape of a cylinder, and have suction hole 7a and 7b- in the peripheral face. Suction hole 7a and 7b- are exposed outside through opening formed in the tip stripping section 5. Moreover, suction hole 7a and 7b-- are the suction holes 7a and 7b with which these [all] are carrying out opening in the almost same direction, and adjoin mutually. -- Spacing of comrades is set as the distance in which the excision organization (excision sample) by which each was adsorbed does not interfere mutually. That is, hard section 4a and 4b-- open predetermined spacing mutually, and are prepared along with the longitudinal direction of a tube 30 so that the excision organizations by which each suction hole 7a and 7b-were adsorbed may not interfere mutually. For example, when adsorbing an excision organization with a diameter of

20mm at the maximum, they are the suction holes 7a and 7b. -- It is necessary to set spacing of comrades as 20mm or more.

[0009] In the inner hole (therefore, inner hole of a tube 30) of the insertion section 2, insertion arrangement of the free passage pipe 10 which has opening 6 at a tip is carried out movable in accordance with the shaft orientations of the insertion section 2. Balun 12 fixes near the tip of the free passage pipe 10, and the hand side of balun 12 is connected to the source of supply 14 through the supply line 13.

[0010] The free passage pipe 10 is formed with stainless steel or a superelastic alloy, the bore is set as 0.3-0.5mm, and the outer diameter is set as 0.5-0.7mm. Moreover, the free passage pipe 10 has the flexibility of extent which can follow curve actuation of the endoscope insertion section. In addition, the hand side of the free passage pipe 10 is prepared in a control unit 3, and is connected to the suction cock 11 who can move freely in airtight in accordance with the shaft orientations of a control unit 3. Moreover, the suction means 15 is connected to the suction cock 11.

[0011] Next, the case where excision organizations are collected using the body tissue recovery implement 1 of the above-mentioned configuration is explained. First, the insertion section 2 is inserted into a coelome through the forceps channel of an endoscope, and it guides to the purpose part. When the insertion section 2 arrives at the purpose part, rotation flattery of the tip stripping section 15 is carried out through the sheath section 16, and suction hole 7a located in a tip is made to contact an excision organization by twisting a control unit 3. Then, the opening 6 of the free passage pipe 10 is located in the hand side of suction hole 7a, air is supplied to balun 12 through a supply line 13 from a source of supply 14, and balun 12 is made to extend to it inside the tip stripping section 5.

[0012] In this condition, the interior of hard section 4a is shortly made into negative pressure through the suction cock 11 and the free passage pipe 10 with the suction means 15. This negative pressure acts only on suction hole 7a by the side of a tip rather than balun 12 by the extended balun 12. Therefore, suction hole 7a is adsorbed in an excision organization by sufficient adsorption power.

[0013] Making suction hole 7b contact the following excision organization shortly, when adsorbing an excision organization at suction hole 7a, the suction cock 11 is moved to a hand side, and opening 6 and balun 12 are located in the hand side of suction hole 7b. Thus, if suction hole 7b is wide opened in case balun 12 passes suction hole 7b, even if it makes it move in the condition [having extended balun 12], the free passage pipe 10 will be operated in the condition of having made suction hole 7b contacting an excision organization, because the adsorption power of an excision organization over suction hole 7a will be spoiled. Therefore, it is in the condition which extended balun 12, and the suction cock 11 is moved to a hand side in the condition of having made suction hole 7b contacting an excision organization, and it is made to locate opening 6 and balun 12 in the hand side of suction hole 7b. An excision organization can be made to stick to suction hole 7b by such actuation at sufficient adsorption power in the condition of having made the excision organization sticking to suction hole 7a by sufficient adsorption power.

[0014] If it is repeated until the above actuation is adsorbed in the excision organization of the need number, extraction of the body tissue recovery implement 1 will be carried out out of a coelome with an endoscope, and two or more excision organizations will be

collected. Therefore, since according to the body tissue recovery implement 1 of this operation gestalt the airstream close which led the suction hole by the side of a hand is prevented by balun 12 in case negative pressure is made to act on the suction hole by the side of a tip, the adsorption power of an excision organization is large, and two or more excision organizations can be collected certainly, without omitting an excision organization.

[0015] <u>Drawing 3</u> and <u>drawing 4</u> show the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention. In addition, the same sign is attached about the same part as the 1st operation gestalt, and the explanation is omitted. The airtight matter 8 with which body tissue recovery implement 1a of this operation gestalt has flexibility instead of balun 12 as shown in (a) of <u>drawing 4</u> is the hard sections 4a and 4b. — It is prepared in between, respectively. Therefore, as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, the source 14 of air supply is not established in a control unit 3. In addition, the airtight matter 8 is the adjoining suction holes 7a and 7b. – They are the hard sections 4a and 4b that what is necessary is to just be arranged in between, respectively. — All the space in the tube 30 of a between does not need to be occupied with the airtight matter 8.

[0016] The airtight matter 8 is formed with silicone rubber, polyurethane rubber, and spring materials, such as a fluororubber. Moreover, the needle hole 9 which can insert in the free passage pipe 10 is formed in the shaft center of the airtight matter 8. In the condition that the free passage pipe 10 is not inserted in, this needle hole 9 is sealed and holds the airtight before and behind the airtight matter 8. Moreover, the inside will stick to the free passage pipe 10, and the diameter being expanded by the elastic deformation of the airtight matter 8, and, as for a needle hole 9, holding the airtight before and behind the airtight matter 8, if the free passage pipe 10 is inserted in is continued.

[0017] Next, the case where excision organizations are collected using body tissue recovery implement 1a of the above-mentioned configuration is explained. First, as shown in (a) of <u>drawing 4</u>, body tissue recovery implement 1a is used where the free passage pipe 10 is inserted in the needle hole 9 of all the airtight matter 8. Suction hole 7a is made to contact an excision organization, the interior of hard section 4a is made into negative pressure with the suction means 15, and an excision organization is made to stick to suction hole 7a by the same actuation as the 1st operation gestalt in this condition.

[0018] Then, holding this condition, the suction cock 11 is moved to a hand side, extraction of the free passage pipe 10 is carried out from the needle hole 9 of the latest airtight matter 8, and opening 6 is located in hard section 4b located in the 2nd from a tip. In this case, as shown in (b) of drawing 4 , the airtight matter 8 is the process in which extraction of the free passage pipe 10 is carried out from a needle hole 9, and blockades a needle hole 9 according to that elastic stability. Therefore, the negative pressure in the latest hard section 4a is held, and the adsorbed state of an excision organization over suction hole 7a is held.

[0019] Next, the following excision organization is made to contact and suction hole 7b located in the 2nd is made to adsorb similarly. And if the excision organization of the need number repeats the above-mentioned actuation until it adsorbs, it will do extraction of the body tissue recovery implement 1a out of a coelome with an endoscope, and will collect two or more excision organizations.

[0020] Since the airstream close which led the suction hole by the side of a hand is prevented by the airtight matter 8 according to body tissue recovery implement 1a of this operation gestalt in case negative pressure is made to act on the suction hole by the side of a tip as explained above, the adsorption power of an excision organization is large, and two or more excision organizations can be collected certainly, without omitting an excision organization. Moreover, airtight matter 8 -- Each hard sections 4a and 4b -- Since an inner airtight can be held according to an individual, Suction holes 7a and 7b to an excision organization after being able to perform alternative suction to two or more suction hole 7a and 7b---, not operating the free passage pipe 10 in the condition of having made the excision organization contacting suction hole 7a and 7b--- and operating the free passage pipe 10 in advance -- It can contact. Therefore, actuation becomes simple.

[0021] <u>Drawing 5</u> shows the 3rd operation gestalt of this invention. The body tissue recovery implement of this operation gestalt has the description in the point of suction hole 7a in the 2nd operation gestalt, and 7b— of having changed the direction of opening mutually, and since other configurations are the same as that of the 2nd operation gestalt, they attach the same sign and omit the explanation.
[0022] Suction holes 7a and 7b which adjoin mutually with the body tissue recovery implement of this operation gestalt like illustration — Comrades are located in the hoop direction of a tube 30 (hard section 4a, 4b—) by turns with 180-degree angular difference.

[0023] Suction holes 7a and 7b which adjoin mutually since according to such a configuration adjoining suction hole 7a and 7b are prepared with the angular difference which is 180 degrees while being able to acquire the same operation effectiveness as the 2nd operation gestalt -- The excision organizations adsorbed also as 1/2 of the 1st and 2nd operation gestalten do not interfere in spacing of comrades. Therefore, it is possible to shorten the overall length of the tip stripping section 5 to 1/2 of the 1st and 2nd operation gestalten, the tip of the tip stripping section 5 does not separate from the visual field of an endoscope, and the adsorption activity of the excision organization to a suction hole becomes easy.

[0024] <u>Drawing 6</u> shows the 4th operation gestalt of this invention. The body tissue recovery implements of this operation gestalt are the suction holes 7a and 7b which adjoin mutually. -- Comrades are spirally located in the hoop direction of a tube 30 (hard section 4a, 4b--) with 120-degree angular difference. In addition, since other configurations are the same as that of the 3rd operation gestalt, they attach the same sign and omit the explanation.

[0025] Suction holes 7a and 7b which adjoin mutually since according to such a configuration adjoining suction hole 7a and 7b are prepared with the angular difference which is 120 degrees while being able to acquire the same operation effectiveness as the 2nd operation gestalt -- The excision organizations adsorbed also as 1/3 of the 1st and 2nd operation gestalten do not interfere in spacing of comrades. Therefore, it is possible to shorten the overall length of the tip stripping section 5 to 1/3 of the 1st and 2nd operation gestalten, the tip of the tip stripping section 5 does not separate from the visual field of an endoscope, and the adsorption activity of the excision organization to a suction hole becomes easy.

[0026] In addition, according to the technical contents explained above, various kinds of

configurations as shown below are obtained.

- 1. the sheath section which can insert in the forceps channel of an endoscope, two or more suction holes which were prepared in the tip side of said sheath section, the free passage means in which was formed in said sheath circles, and could move to shaft orientations, and a point carried out opening, the suction means which were connected to the hand side of said free passage means, and at least one or more airtight matter which fixed for said free passage means -- since -- the body-tissue recovery implement characterized by to be constituted.
- [0027] 2. Body tissue recovery implement given in the 1st term characterized by being constituted by balun which said airtight matter fixed for said free passage means, and in which escape and contraction are free.
- 3. Sheath Section Which Can be Inserted in Forceps Channel of Endoscope, and Two or More Suction Holes Prepared in Tip Side of Said Sheath Section, It can be prepared in at least one or more airtight matter which fixed inside said sheath section, and said sheath circles, said airtight matter can be penetrated, and it can move to shaft orientations, the free passage means in which the tip carried out opening, and the suction means connected to the hand side of said free passage means -- since -- the body tissue recovery implement characterized by being constituted.
- [0028] 4. Body tissue recovery implement given in the 3rd term characterized by being constituted with two or more spring materials which said airtight matter fixed inside said sheath section.
- 5. Body tissue recovery implement given in the 3rd term or the 4th term characterized by preparing said suction hole in two or more ** formed with hard ingredient.
- 6. Body tissue recovery implement given in any 1 term of the 1st term characterized by being constituted with long and slender pipe in which said free passage means has flexibility thru/or the 5th term.
- [0029] 7. Body tissue recovery implement given in any 1 term of the 1st term characterized by for said adjoining suction holes having angular difference in circumferencial direction, and preparing them in it thru/or the 6th term.
- 8. Body tissue recovery implement given in the 7th term characterized by said adjoining suction hole having 180-degree angular difference.
- 9. Body tissue recovery implement given in the 7th term characterized by said adjoining suction hole having 120-degree angular difference. [0030]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the airstream close which led other suction holes is prevented according to the body tissue recovery implement of this invention in case negative pressure is made to act on one suction hole as explained above, the adsorption power of an excision organization is large, and adsorption recovery of two or more excision organizations can be carried out certainly, without omitting an excision organization.

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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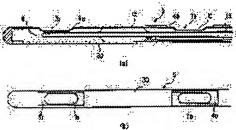
SHINOZUKA MINORU

(54) ORGANISMIC TISSUE RECOVERY TOOL

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To surely suck and recover plural excised organismic tissues by providing plural suction ports on a tubular insertion part insertable to the forceps channel of an endoscope and turning only one of the opened suction ports to a suction operation state at the time

of suction by a suction means.



SOLUTION: After abutting a suction hole 7a at a very tip on the excised tissue, the opening part 6 of a communication pipe 10 is positioned on the hand side of the suction hole 7a, air is supplied to a balloon 12 and it is expanded inside a tip recovery part 5. In this state, the inside of a rigid part 4a is made a negative pressure through a suction cock and the communication pipe 10 by the suction means, the negative pressure is made to act on the suction hole 7a on a tip side from the balloon 12 and the excised tissue is sucked. Thereafter, in the state of expanding the balloon 12 and in the state of abutting the suction hole 7b on the excised tissue, the suction cock is moved to the hand side, the opening part 6 and the balloon 12 are positioned on the hand side of the suction hole 7b and the excised tissue is sucked by the suction hole 7b.